

raised TED and Jayne. Virgil worked for more than 40 years as an engineer at the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and the Poes were active members of the Memorial Church of Christ.

Virgil and Dorrace's marriage is rooted in faith and love. The Poes are celebrating 65 years of marriage surrounded by their beloved family, including their son TED and his wife Carol and their daughter Jayne, their 8 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren. Mr. President, I am proud to honor the 65th wedding anniversary of Virgil and Dorrace Poe, and join with their family and friends in recognizing them on this special occasion.●

#### REMEMBERING HENRY TAUB

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I speak today in commemoration of the life of Henry Taub, founder of ADP in 1949 at 21 years of age. He was 19 years old when he received his degree in accounting from NYU.

The company then called Automatic Payrolls was started with a loan of \$5,000.

Henry Taub and I became acquainted in 1952 when we both worked in a building in Paterson, NJ where Henry's payroll service company was based. Our occasional contact served to familiarize me with a vital service to businesses large and small.

It was in 1952 that I joined this fledgling organization to become its first salesman and early on a senior member of management. Henry, his brother Joseph Taub, and I worked well together, and the business began the growth that would lead ultimately to a status few companies achieve.

Today ADP employs over 45,000 people in 23 countries and holds the record for at least 10 percent growth in profits each year for 42 years in a row. It is a record unmatched by any other publicly held company. It is now also only one of four companies in our country to qualify as a AAA rated company.

Thirty years at ADP in various assignments as head of marketing, president, chairman, and CEO of ADP brought me to think my experience might be of value for service in the public interest. In that connection I decided to try to win a seat in the U.S. Senate. Good fortune came my way, and in 1982 I won a first term as a Senator.

My business experience and background credentials were principal issues in a tough campaign. I learned a great deal over the three decades at ADP, but a major factor in that success was my good luck to have worked side by side with Henry Taub.

Henry was an unusually talented individual. He had superb instincts buoyed by extraordinary intelligence. His modesty was widely known, and a subtle demeanor was included. He was a strategic thinker and responded calmly and directly with problem solving.

Additionally, he had an outstanding ability to bring people to his views, earning enormous respect and allegiance. He was highly moral and honest and encouraged trust in all who knew him. He was without trappings, and with Henry Taub his word was his bond. He shared affection and deep love with family and friends and could always be counted upon for straight answers when questions arose.

Henry Taub was my junior by a few years, but through more than 50 years of friendship, his high personal standards set a target for decency and quality in life. He will long be remembered as an example for others to follow and I remain extremely grateful for his contributions to my life.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD, a copy of the obituary that appeared in the New York Times at the time of his passing.

The information follows.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 4, 2011]

HENRY TAUB, A FOUNDER OF A PAYROLL FIRM THAT BECAME A GLOBAL GIANT, DIES AT 83

(By Duff Wilson)

Henry Taub, a founder of the payroll company that grew into the global giant Automatic Data Processing, died on Thursday in Manhattan. He was 83 and lived in Tenafly, N.J.

The cause was complications of leukemia, his son Steven said.

For many years Mr. Taub was also a co-owner of the New Jersey Nets.

Starting in 1949 in an office above a Paterson, N.J., ice cream parlor and then in a hotel basement, Mr. Taub and his brother, Joseph, built the company on a reputation for precision and timeliness. They were joined in the early years by an aspiring salesman who had been their childhood friend—Frank R. Lautenberg, now a Democratic senator from New Jersey.

"The idea was not a brilliant idea, it was a good idea, but what we did in terms of hard work made it," Senator Lautenberg said in an interview on Sunday. "Lots of seven-day workweeks, lots of 12-hour days."

Today, A.D.P., based in Roseland, N.J., has annual sales of more than \$9 billion and about 550,000 clients and is one of the world's largest providers of business services. Back then, however, it was a shoestring operation: the Taubs often delivered payrolls by bus and cleaned their own offices at night.

"Each of us had a function," Senator Lautenberg said. "Henry was the strategic one in the firm and designed the system, and Joe managed the operation, and I was the marketer, the salesman."

The company, initially called Automatic Payrolls, changed its name to Automatic Data Processing in 1958 and went public in 1961. The timing was perfect because I.B.M. had recently begun marketing an attractively priced business computer system that increased A.D.P.'s capabilities.

Mr. Taub was president of the company from 1949 to 1970, chairman and chief executive from 1970 to 1977 and chairman from 1977 to 1985. He was an honorary board chairman since then. Senator Lautenberg left the company in 1983 after winning election to the United States Senate. He is now the longest-serving senator in New Jersey history.

Mr. Taub and his brother were among seven local businessmen who were co-owners of the struggling Nets franchise in the National Basketball Association for almost 20 years. The Nets suffered injuries, coaching changes, many losses and bickering among

the owners, who were known as the Secaucus Seven. When the owners tried to turn things around in 1996, they selected the well-liked Mr. Taub as chairman. Two years later, they sold the team to another group of New Jersey businessmen.

Henry Taub was born in Paterson on Sept. 20, 1927, the son of a junk dealer, and was raised in a working-class neighborhood there. "The streets were just filled with people and kids and debate and excitement and, from my point of view, intellectual fervor," he said in a 1996 interview with The New York Times.

After skipping two grades in public school, Mr. Taub graduated from New York University with a degree in accounting in three years at 19 and joined an accounting practice. When a client, a clothing business, did not issue paychecks one week because of an illness, causing an employee walkout, Mr. Taub had the idea for a new business: payroll processing.

Mr. Taub retired from A.D.P. in the mid-1980s, when the company said it was processing paychecks for a 10th of the nation's work force. Afterward he became involved in an array of community, philanthropic and other business endeavors. With his wife he created the Henry and Marilyn Taub Foundation, with assets estimated at \$150 million.

He financed the Taub Institute for Research on Alzheimer's Disease and the Aging Brain at Columbia University, the Taub Center for Israel Studies at New York University and the Taub Center for Social Policy Studies in Israel in Jerusalem.

Among other activities, he was president of the American Technion Society, the United States affiliate of an Israeli institute of technology, and was chairman of the institute's international board of governors. He was chairman of the United Israel Appeal from 1986 to 1990.

He was also a trustee of New York University and served on the boards of Rite-Aid, Hasbro, Bank Leumi and Trust Company of New York, Interfaith Hunger Appeal and the New York Shakespeare Festival/Public Theater.

Mr. Taub is survived by his brother, Joseph; his wife of 53 years, Marilyn; their three children, Judith Gold, Steven and Ira; and 10 grandchildren.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO CONGRESS RELATIVE TO THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE'S CERTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE FISHERMAN'S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967, AS AMENDED (THE "PELLE AMENDMENT") (22 U.S.C. 1978) THAT NATIONALS OF ICELAND HAVE CONDUCTED WHALING ACTIVITIES THAT DIMINISH THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION (IWC) CONSERVATION PROGRAM—PM 21

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

On July 19, 2011, Secretary of Commerce Gary Locke certified under section 8 of the Fisherman's Protective Act of 1967, as amended (the "Pelly Amendment") (22 U.S.C. 1978), that nationals of Iceland are conducting whaling activities that diminish the effectiveness of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) conservation program. This message constitutes my report to the Congress consistent with subsection (b) of the Pelly Amendment.

In 1982, the IWC set catch limits for all commercial whaling at zero. This decision, known as the commercial whaling moratorium, is in effect today. Iceland abided by the moratorium until 1992, when it withdrew from the IWC. In 2002, Iceland rejoined the IWC with a reservation to the moratorium on commercial whaling. In 2003, Iceland began a lethal scientific research whaling program. In 2004, Secretary of Commerce Donald L. Evans certified Iceland under the Pelly Amendment for lethal scientific research whaling. When Iceland resumed commercial whaling in 2006, Secretary Carlos M. Gutierrez retained Iceland's certification, which remains in effect today.

Iceland's commercial harvest of fin whales escalated dramatically over the past few years. In addition, Iceland recently resumed exporting whale products. Of particular concern to the United States, Iceland harvested 125 endangered fin whales in 2009 and 148 in 2010, a significant increase from the total of 7 fin whales it commercially harvested between 1987 and 2007.

Iceland's sole fin whaling company, Hvalur hf, suspended its fin whaling due to the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, where it exports its whale meat. Despite this suspension, Iceland continues to permit whaling and has a government issued fin whale quota in effect for the 2011 season that continues to exceed catch levels that the IWC's scientific body advised would be sustainable if the moratorium was removed. This continues to present a threat to the conservation of fin whales. Further, Icelandic nationals continue to hunt minke whales commercially and Iceland's exports of

whale meat to Japan reportedly increased significantly in both March and April 2011.

Iceland's actions threaten the conservation status of an endangered species and undermine multilateral efforts to ensure greater worldwide protection for whales. Iceland's increased commercial whaling and recent trade in whale products diminish the effectiveness of the IWC's conservation program because: (1) Iceland's commercial harvest of whales undermines the moratorium on commercial whaling put in place by the IWC to protect plummeting whale stocks; (2) the fin whale harvest greatly exceeds catch levels that the IWC's scientific body advised would be sustainable if the moratorium were removed; and (3) Iceland's harvests are not likely to be brought under IWC management and control at sustainable levels through multilateral efforts at the IWC.

In his letter of July 19, 2011, Secretary Locke expressed his concern for these actions, and I share these concerns. To ensure that this issue continues to receive the highest level of attention, I direct: (1) relevant U.S. delegations attending meetings with Icelandic officials and senior Administration officials visiting Iceland to raise U.S. concerns regarding commercial whaling by Icelandic companies and seek ways to halt such action; (2) Cabinet secretaries to evaluate the appropriateness of visits to Iceland depending on continuation of the current suspension of fin whaling; (3) the Department of State to examine Arctic cooperation projects, and where appropriate, link U.S. cooperation to the Icelandic government changing its whaling policy and abiding by the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling; (4) the Departments of Commerce and State to consult with other international actors on efforts to end Icelandic commercial whaling and have Iceland abide by the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling; (5) the Department of State to inform the Government of Iceland that the United States will continue to monitor the activities of Icelandic companies that engage in commercial whaling; and (6) relevant U.S. agencies to continue to examine other options for responding to continued whaling by Iceland.

I concur with the Secretary of Commerce's recommendation to pursue the use of non-trade measures and that the actions outlined above are the appropriate course of action to address this issue. Accordingly, I am not directing the Secretary of the Treasury to impose trade measures on Icelandic products for the whaling activities that led to the certification by the Secretary of Commerce. However, to ensure that this issue continues to receive the highest level of attention, I am directing the Departments of State and Commerce to continue to keep the situation under review and continue to urge Iceland to cease its commercial whaling activities. Further, within 6

months, or immediately upon the resumption of fin whaling by Icelandic nationals, I have directed relevant departments and agencies to report to me through the Departments of State and Commerce on their actions. I believe these actions hold the most promise of effecting a reduction in Iceland's commercial whaling activities.

BARACK OBAMA.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, September 15, 2011.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 9:40 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution relating to the disapproval of the President's exercise of authority to increase the debt limit, as submitted under section 3101A of title 31, United States Code, on August 2, 2011.

At 2:44 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2587. An act to prohibit the National Labor Relations Board from ordering any employer to close, relocate, or transfer employment under any circumstances.

H.R. 2867. An act to reauthorize the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276d and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Speaker appoints the following Members of the House of Representatives to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group: Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. LUNGREN of California, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. HUIZENG of Michigan, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2867. An act to reauthorize the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following joint resolution was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar pursuant to Public Law 112-25, section 301(a)(2):

H.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution relating to the disapproval of the President's exercise of authority to increase the debt limit, as submitted under section 3101A of title 31, United States Code, on August 2, 2011.